

G. O. P. FIELD OPEN TO FAVORITE SONS

"Old Politician" Foresees a Great Contest in the 1916 Convention.

PRIMARIES ARE EXPECTED TO ADD TO COMPLICATION

Thinks Conditions Are Parallel to Those Which Existed Prior to Convention of 1888.

"The next republican national convention promises to be like the Chicago convention of 1888," said the old politician, as he reflectively stroked the nap of his beard and replaced it on his head at a tenthward angle. "That was the last of the open conventions where the favorite sons battled for victory, and no human being knew when we went into it who would be the nominee."

"Everything now points to just such another assemblage. We know at this time that there will be many candidates, that no individual has a running start of another, and the man doesn't live whose forecast can now name the winner. It seems to be agreed by common consent that it will be an open convention, and it is certain that all of the leaders are determined to have it so.

Nineteen Starters in 1888.

"In that convention of 1888 there were nineteen entries, as I remember, of favorite sons, subsequent 'dark horses' and 'selling platters.' I mind the big lights. There were Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, Judge Walter Q. Gresham of Illinois, William B. Aldrich of Iowa, Russell A. Alger of Michigan, Hawley of Connecticut, Hartranft of Pennsylvania, Chauncey M. Depew of New York, William Walter Phelps of New Jersey, James G. Blaine of Maine, for whom California voted on several ballots, despite his pronounced opposition; William Windom of Minnesota and John Sherman, William McKinley and Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio. I forgot the others."

"An open convention, such as that one, as the old politician says, is surely a source of uncertainty, a place of pitfalls, ambush, snares and delusions where nothing may happen. The result turns upon seeming trifles very often. But the next convention will have still further elements of uncertainty in its composition, growing out of the selection of delegates by direct primaries in fourteen states, including, significantly enough, a sufficient number of big states to constitute a numerical majority of the convention, if all their delegates are similarly instructed, which is not likely to be the case, however.

Likely to Back Root.

"In 1888 New York went to the convention bent upon dictating the nominee, although it supported a 'favorite son' whom at heart it had no confidence in. Now, New York is going to the next convention with the same determination and in much the same circumstances. New York will have a favorite, very probably Senator Root, but if Senator Root cannot be or will not allow himself to be made the candidate, another New York 'favorite' will shift your helm to head up for the winner in the way she points her prow."

"In 1888, when the New York state convention met in Buffalo to select delegates to the national convention, I was there, brooding Judge Gresham, who, though an Indiana man, was on the federal bench in Illinois, and had been taken up by Illinois as its favorite son in the election of Cullom, and found him obdurate."

"My son," he said, "we are going to Chicago to name the candidate. If we cannot put our own man over, we will dictate the man who is named. That is the way of the party, you know, Gresham, I suggested. The parties are on fire for him."

Knew Prairie Fires.

"Yes, I know about your prairie fires," said Miller. "They make a lot of smoke, burn over considerable ground and then die out."

"Well, we had an open convention, all right. We fought and fought until Monday. By that time Mr. Blaine had cabled from Scotland his message to William P. Frye reiterating his declaration to be a candidate."

"Towa, which was at that time in the throes of anti-railroad legislation, issued a statement that Iowa could not support a man affiliated with railroads, as was Depew. That statement made New York mad. It was generally believed that up to that time Allison was New York's first choice, but the delegation resented what they regarded as a gratuitous insult."

"Over Sunday, John C. New, who was Harrison's manager, did some good work with the delegates, and word was passed around that New York was for Harrison. Monday morning found the delegates falling over each other for the Indiana man. Gresham, who considered himself Indiana's son, took the blow to the head. Soon after he went over to the Indiana and entered a place in Cleveland's cabinet."

Last Open Convention.

"There were no more open conventions. In 1902 Harrison was the logical candidate for renomination. In 1904 McKinley's nomination was the result of careful and systematic preliminary work by a group of past masters in politics. In 1908 McKinley was renominated by acclamation. In 1904 Roosevelt was the logical candidate. The convention of 1908 which nominated Taft could hardly have been an open convention, but it was, and the administration's strength and a latest model six-cylinder steam roller did the work. In 1912—well, let's forget it."

"Now, we face the new problem of a selection of delegates by the primaries in those states: North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Massachusetts, Ohio, Oregon, Maryland, California, New Jersey and Georgia."

"But wait a minute, that makes all the more for an open convention. Different districts in the same state may have conflicting choice of candidates so that a state may not completely have ridden any split its vote for several men. Oh, it's going to be an open convention, and it is not a good thing and likely to make for good feeling and ultimate party harmony."

FRENCH SHIP SUNK OFF ISLE OF WIGHT

Crew Saved, But Undergoes Suffering After German Submarine Attack.

BRITISH CRAFT SHELLED OFF U. S. COAST, IS BELIEF

Schooner Seen With List—English Government Rewards Lost Merchantman's Crew.

LONDON, April 10.—The French three-masted ship Chateaubriand, from London for New York with a cargo of chalk, was sunk by a German submarine off the Isle of Wight at 11 a.m. Thursday. The crew was saved.

Capt. Grondin and the twenty-four men aboard the vessel were given ten minutes by the German commander to launch their two boats. The Chateaubriand was then torpedoed. After drifting about all the rest of the day and all that night in bitter cold weather and without food, the crew sighted the French coast yesterday morning, landing here safely. The Chateaubriand, a ship of 2,629 tons, sailed from London April 4.

Ship Believed Shelled.

The steamer Legazpi, which arrived here yesterday, reported having sighted, March 11, the British schooner Robert, abandoned off the American coast. One mast was shattered, and the vessel had a heavy list to starboard.

The captain of the Legazpi believes the crew was taken off by a German warship, after which the schooner was shelled. The Robert carried a cargo of textiles.

North Sea Cannoneer.

Discussing reports in circulation of a cannonade in the North Sea yesterday, the Morning Post's Christiania correspondent says:

"The Norwegian newspapers conclude that a German submarine was observed and pursued by a British cruiser, and that it was either destroyed or forced to disappear."

No credence is given the reports that a German submarine was sighted by the British squadron watching the North Sea."

Captain and Crew Rewarded.

The government's intention to encourage merchantmen to resist or dodge submarine attacks is emphasized by an official announcement that Capt. John Fitch, who was believed to have been sunk off the Cornish coast March 27 by the shell fire of a German submarine, has been granted a commission as lieutenant in the royal naval reserve and awarded the distinguished service cross. The other officers of the steamer have been given gold watches and each member of the crew has received £3 (\$15).

Under Fire Two Hours.

The Vosges was under fire for more than two hours before she was sunk, her chief engineer being killed and two other officers and two members of the crew as well as a woman passenger, being wounded. By skillful handling of his ship, Capt. Green prevented the torpedoing of the steamer and the submarine opened fire on the ship with her guns.

The steamer was getting away from the submarine when a shell hit her funnel and her speed was reduced. As the Vosges was being water-bombed, the captain ordered his passengers and crew into the boats. Capt. Green then fired at the submarine, but did not hit it, and a patrol vessel came on the scene. Soon afterward the Vosges sank.

Germans Desire Probe.

BERLIN, April 10, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—The German government is endeavoring to ascertain whether the crews of German submarines who have been taken prisoner by the English and are being held in the naval detention barracks are receiving the same treatment as other prisoners of war. It has been reported that the crews of submarines were set aside for special treatment. If this is found to be true the Lokai Anzeiger demands immediate retaliation.

SEES NOTHING TO ALARM DEMOCRATS OF JERSEY

Secretary Tumulty's Estimate of Political Conditions—Quite tDay for the President.

Secretary Tumulty returned today from a three-day trip to Jersey City to his home. He did not go to New Jersey for a political reconnaissance, and had no reports to make to President Wilson upon his return. To friends, however, he said he saw nothing alarming in the attitude of the democrats in the state, and, in fact, believed the party there was about as thoroughly united as he had known.

The White House was unusually quiet today. Saturday is generally a half holiday around the executive offices, the President working little and doing his own thing at golf and in trips in his automobile.

Representative Lloyd a Caller.

Representative Lloyd of Missouri, for many years chairman of the democratic congressional committee, and who has announced his purpose to retire from the House after he serves the present term, called today on Secretary Tumulty.

Mr. Lloyd did not wish to discuss general political conditions, although predicting that prosperous times, now apparent, will take away from the republicans about all they have to make capital on against the democrats next year.

Confident of Business Boom.

Mr. Tumulty and other close friends of the President find much satisfaction in the reports they are receiving each day of a revival of business throughout the country. They are confident that business will be booming within a comparatively short time.

CLAIMED OBREGON PURSUES VILLISTAS

Carranza Agency Informed Army Is in Flight After Battle at Celaya.

VICTORY IS NOT GAINED, SAYS THE OTHER SIDE

Military Activity in Northwest Sonora Resumed, State Department Hears.

Gen. Obregon, advises to Gen. Carranza's agency here today say, is pursuing the defeated Villa army after the victory at Celaya and is advancing toward San Luis Potosi. The same dispatch reports Villa forces evacuating Dolores, in the state of Hidalgo.

Advices to Villa representatives, however, deny that Obregon has gained a victory over their forces and contend there has only been light skirmishing.

War Department dispatches today made no reference to reported firing on the American flag near Brownsville from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, but Maj. Gen. Funston reported under date of yesterday that no shots had fallen into Brownsville since March 27. Further inquiries are being made.

Activity Resumed in Sonora.

Resumption of military activity in northeast Sonora is reported in a State Department dispatch which says:

"The department is advised under date of April 9 that military activities have been resumed in northeast Sonora. The Carranzistas, about 2,000 strong, are reported to be advancing westward from Agua Prieta, and Gov. Maytorena is said to be sending 1,500 Villa troops east from Nogales to intercept the Carranzistas. It is thought that a conflict is probable. Nogales is quiet."

Blocked by Carranza.

Failure of negotiations on the part of the American government with the Mexican factions for the neutralization of the Mexican capital and the railroad between that city and Vera Cruz as the result of Gen. Carranza's refusal to give his assent to the proposals caused much disappointment in official circles today.

The Villa-Zapata authorities had agreed to the proposition. Gen. Carranza gave military reasons for his action. Acceptance of the proposals would have enabled foreigners in Mexico City to travel to and from that city. Officials of the State Department hope that the Carranzistas will be repaid and accomplish the same end.

Officials were hopeful also that the Villa authorities at Chihuahua will not enforce their recent decree for the forfeiture of mines upon which taxes are not paid or upon which development work is suspended beyond a stated period, protest against which has been made by the Carranzistas. The decree, it is asserted, would work undue hardships on foreigners, including Americans, who own Mexican mines.

Message From Villa.

Gen. Villa telegraphed his representative here, Enrique C. Lorente, from Celaya last night that Gen. Obregon's forces had made an unsuccessful attempt to intercept his train, but that no decisive action had been fought. The message said:

"Fighting around Celaya has been progressing favorably to us. There has been a great deal of water, but the attempt of Obregon to break through our lines, in which effort he failed. Absolute confidence in outcome of the fight."

This was the first word the Villa agency had had directly from Celaya since the Carranza claims of victory for Obregon were announced Thursday.

A report from Consul Canada at Vera Cruz said news received Thursday by Carranza officials from Obregon was interpreted there as indicating that a decisive victory had been won. It was intimated on the 8th," said the message, "that fighting was still in progress, but that the Carranzistas had been driven northward thirty kilometers. The statement adds: 'The bells in Vera Cruz were rung Thursday morning to celebrate the reported victory.'"

Villa supporters here insisted that private cables indicated that Obregon's force was in a desperate plight. Columns under the personal direction of Villa were reported to be pressing toward Queretaro in the form of an inverted wedge, which they said would be broken up by Carranza's force. It was asserted that Villa has assembled a superior force and expects to crush Carranza when his main army, marching at the apex of the wedge, came into action.

Counterfeit Money Circulates.

A department summary described as following the currency situation in the state of Sonora:

"Counterfeit money has been brought into the state in large amounts, and it is being practically impossible to distinguish the good from the bad. It is reported that Gen. Villa has sent an agent to Hermosillo to examine all counterfeit money and to report on it. On all bad money, and that he has stamped at least half the money as counterfeit. It is stated that much of the money has been rendered void has heretofore been accepted in business transactions. The counterfeit money is working a great hardship on the poorer classes."

Ohio Democrats Lose Berths.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 10.—Gov. Willis has sent letters to fourteen members of state boards or commissions requesting their immediate resignation. Most are democrats and the reason given for the action was that they are not in sympathy with the republican administration. The offices, the discovery of which is \$5,000, will be filled with friends of the administration. Gov. Willis quoted former Gov. Harmon, democrat, as having established a precedent for such wholesale removal of appointive officials.

Passengers Allowed to Land.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 10.—Sixty passengers of the steamer Northern Pacific, bound from the Atlantic coast to San Francisco, via the Panama canal, who had been held at quarantine since Thursday morning as the result of the discovery of a light case of smallpox on board, were allowed to land yesterday. The steamer sailed last night for San Francisco.

INTEREST IN HUERTA'S VISIT TO NEW YORK

Unusual Activity Among Mexicans in Gotham—Wireless Message From Deposed Ruler.

NEW YORK, April 10.—There was activity in the local Mexican colony today in anticipation of the arrival here of Gen. Victoriano Huerta, deposed President of Mexico. Huerta sailed from Spain on the steamer Antonio Lopez, and is expected to arrive tonight. Mexicans here believed that the number of Gen. Huerta's most intimate friends would greet him and confer concerning Mexican affairs. Gen. Aureliano Blanquet, who was Huerta's war minister, and others who were members of his cabinet, were said to be either to be here or coming.

On Pleasure Trip; Has No Plans.

In a wireless dispatch Gen. Huerta, replying to an inquiry, sent word that he was on a pleasure trip only and had no plans.

At the Carranza consulate it was said that no move had been made to prevent Huerta's landing. The steamer on which he is a passenger will proceed to Havana after remaining in New York two days, and one report was that he would remain aboard and proceed to the Cuba capital.

NOT WORRIED BY HUERTA.

Immigration Officials to Treat Him in Routine Manner.

Secretary of Labor Wilson and Commissioner General Camminitti of the immigration bureau declares that they are not worrying about the expected arrival of Gen. Huerta in New York. Officials say they have no idea yet whether Gen. Huerta plans to simply touch at New York en route to another port or to stop in the United States.

"There is nothing in his coming to New York," said Secretary Wilson, "that warrants the department of commerce and the immigration officials in treating Gen. Huerta any differently than any other arriving immigrants."

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Reports on English Camps.

LONDON, April 10.—A long report made by an attaché of the United States embassy at Berlin regarding an inspection of German concentration camps and ships in England, is printed in the Times. The report shows that conditions generally are "as good as could be expected."

CUPID BUSY AT FRONT; AMERICANS ARE WEDDED

PARIS, April 10.—The fact that the labor of curing for French wounded had not prevented the development of a romance in the American ambulance service became known when Carroll Greenough of New York, attached to the American ambulance at Neuilly, was married Thursday in the ambulance chapel to Miss Margaret Virginia Greble, daughter of Edwin Greble of Pasadena, Cal., who has charge of the special diet kitchen connected with the ambulance.

RECALLED AMERICAN OFFICERS REACH BERNE

GENEVA, Switzerland, April 10.—The five American army officers who were attached to the German military "ces as observers until recalled by New York way home.

READ THESE FEATURES TOMORROW

"BALKAN BACKGROUND TO THE EUROPEAN WAR" by SEYMOUR D. A. E. by CHARLES M. PEPPER.

Mrs. Joseph R. Knowland, wife of Representative from California, is an out-of-doors enthusiast."

"UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IS BUSINESS DYNAMO OF THE NATION" by Adolph Brown.

"A NAVAL RESERVE" tells how the United States Congress is expected to provide a trained force for emergency use."

"SHORTER SKIRTS BRING MUCH HIGHER BOOTS" is the title of an article which will interest many women."

"INTERESTING SIGHTS ON THE BIG WAR FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT."

"ALL SWEDEN WAITS THE END OF THE WAR FOR RECONCILIATION OF ROYAL COUPLE" is a fact story which reads like fiction."

"OSAGE INDIANS MAY BECOME REAL RAJAS OF AMERICA." Shows how the possession of oil lands has done for one tribe of redskins."

"MRS. GEORGE THACHER OBERNSKY IS A CANDIDATE FOR HIGHEST D. A. E. OFFICE ON AN ORIGINAL PLATFORM."

"STAMPING OUT THE 'FLAGELLANT' SECT IN PHILIPPINES" is an account of strange religious observances, still in vogue, which savor of the middle ages."

"SOME DAY HELL COME HOME" by ELIZABETH BURGESS HUGHES, deals with a million dollars, a "lanky, freckled girl" and a problem."

"THE PROFESSOR WHO MANUFACTURES FLAYWRIGHTS" by LUCYETTE MCLAWS.

Another installment of "FLOWER OF THE GORSE" by LOUIS TRACY.

The third part of "THE STOLEN RAILROAD" by CHARLES A. COLLMAN.

And there are but a few of the many and varied features you will find tomorrow.

IN THE SUNDAY STAR

SPECTACULAR SCENES ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, April 10.—Scenes of wild excitement attended the renewal of operations on the stock exchange today. The trading floor was crowded with members, and the visitors' gallery was lined with spectators, many of them waiting in line for a further stampede of the short interest lifted prices throughout the list, gains extending from 1 to 3 points in speculative favorites and specialties.

United States Steel, the leader of yesterday's spectacular movement, again was the chief feature, opening with a block of 15,000 shares at 57 1/2 to 57 3/4, and soon advanced to 58.

Bethlehem Holds Back.

Bethlehem Steel was the only prominent stock to hold back, declining 2 points. Rock Island was the most erratic issue, rising almost four points and soon losing all its advance.

Trading during the first half hour was on the largest scale for that period in the recent history of the exchange. Reactions, ranging from a fraction to 2 points, ensued soon after the initial outburst on heavy profit-taking.

Sales for Two Hours, 800,000 Shares

Sales in the first hour exceeded half a million shares, which surpassed all records since 1909, the year of the great speculative boom. Prices continued to react under the weight of increased realizing sales, and many gains were wiped out, some of the standard shares selling materially under yesterday's closing. Steel was conspicuous in this connection, declining to 55 1/2. Its contribution to the business of the first hour was 117,000 shares.

Prices recovered from lowest levels before the close, but failed to repeat their best quotations of the first hour. Sales for the two hours aggregated 800,000 shares, the largest total for a Saturday in six years.

PRINCE OF WALES ACTS AS A DISPATCH BEARER

LONDON, April 10.—The Prince of Wales has arrived in London from the front bearing dispatches from Field Marshal Sir John French to Lord Kitchener.

SWEDEN'S QUEEN IN BERLIN.

Has Incipient Tuberculosis and Will Live With Mother, Is Reported.

LONDON, April 10.—The Queen of Sweden has arrived in Berlin, according to Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent.

A dispatch from London last Wednesday said Queen Victoria would proceed to Germany to live with her mother, the Grand Duchess of Baden, at Karlsruhe. The queen has spent a large part of her married life in her native country. It is said that she is a sufferer from incipient tuberculosis, and that the Scandinavian climate does not agree with her.

DEFENSE FOR ZEPPELIN WORKS

Armed Motor Boats Will Be Used in Patrolling Lake Constance.

GENEVA, Switzerland, April 10.—Twenty-nine large motor boats armed with quick-firing guns have arrived at Friedrichshafen by rail from Stettin. They are to be used in patrolling Lake Constance and to defend the Zeppelin dirigible balloon works against attack by French aviators from the French fortress of Belfort.

AUSTRIA KEEPS EYE UPON THE ITALIANS

Abandons Offensive Against Serbia to Be Ready to Meet New Foe.

ITALY'S POLICE PROHIBIT WAR MASS MEETINGS

Leaders, However, Promise Defiance and Means Are Taken to Prevent Disorders.

LONDON, April 10.—Austria has abandoned the idea of launching a fresh offensive movement against Serbia, the Geneva Tribune says it has learned from an absolutely reliable source, and will remain strictly on the defensive, in order to send additional army corps to the Italian frontier.

Bars Exports to Italy.

The German government, besides prohibiting exports from Germany to Italy, is stopping at the frontier stations all empty Italian freight cars bound homeward. Passenger trains arriving in Switzerland from Italy are crowded with German families.

ROME, April 10.—Parties which favor the intervention of Italy in the war, and those which favor a continuance of neutrality, have made preparations to hold mass meetings Sunday throughout the country, but the police have forbidden such gatherings. The leaders in both movements, however, insist that the meetings will be held, either privately or in public squares. The authorities already are arranging police and military measures to prevent disorders.

Desire Entrance Into War.

Political parties favorable to Italy's immediate intervention in the war, comprising democrats, radicals, reformists, socialists and nationalists, seek by means of great meetings to bring about the participation of the country in the conflict.

The Courriere d'Italia, commenting on the meetings, says that they have assumed the character of a warning to the monarchists, who are declared by Berlin to be the fighting of the war, a profound political upheaval is inevitable.

"Prof. Mussolini, a socialist leader, explains this section of the resolution thus:

"In other words, if the monarchy is unable to make national war, the monarchy will cease to exist in Italy, as a profound political upheaval means a change of regime."

Lack of Negotiations Charged.

That section of the Italian press favorable to making terms with Austria for the preservation of Italian neutrality lays stress on the statement that there has been a lack of negotiations on the part of London, Paris and Petrograd with a view of giving Italy concessions to which, according to Berlin, she is entitled by the service rendered the allies through her not only in the Balkans, but in the East.

Officials say that such negotiations were not initiated by the Italian government because it was desirous of waiting for an opportune moment to move to the aid of her ally. They say that the history must record that Italy did everything possible to avoid war, which she is justified only when it is proved that it is inevitable.

Women in Gay Attire Crowd Galleries to Witness Renewal of Steel Buying.

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FRENCH DOMINATE PLANS OF WOEVRÉ; TAKE LES EPARGES

Now Attempting to Capture St. Mihiel. Always Danger Point for Allies.

BOTH GERMAN FLANKS NOW ARE THREATENED

Kaiser's Men Deliver Many Counter Attacks, Fifteen Being at One Point.

BERLIN CLAIMS A VICTORY

Reports Severe Defeat for French Between River Orne and Heights of the Meuse.

LONDON, April 10.—The French, with the capture of Les Eparges, have obtained one of the main objects of their advance to the southeastward from Verdun. The position at Les Eparges dominates the plains of the Woëvre, and its occupation by the French is announced officially.

Progress from Verdun means heavier pressure on the northern flank of the Germans holding St. Mihiel, while the southern flank is threatened by the French advance between Pont-a-Mousson and the Meuse.

In the southern part of this field of operations the Germans are delivering almost continuous counter attacks. They have made fifteen assaults on one point.

Claims Defeat of French.

Severe defeat for French forces between the heights of the Meuse and the heights of the Moselle, north of St. Mihiel, and on the Ailly-Apremont front near Flirey has failed.

That the fighting of yesterday near Flirey was less violent because of the tremendous French losses.

Success for the Kaiser's arms at many other points in the western arena are claimed officially.

It is evident that the French are not only attempting to capture St. Mihiel, which always has been a danger point since its wedge was driven into the line of the allies, but are at the same time seeking to aid Russia by preventing the withdrawal of German corps for the relief of the hard-pressed Austrians and German forces in the Carpathians.

Opens Allies' Offensive.

The military correspondent of the Times says he considers that the opening of the offensive in the Meuse and Moselle rivers in France constitute the opening of the allies' offensive in the summer campaign; that they are not isolated actions, but parts of the general plan. It must be admitted, he says, that the respondent, that in the earlier phases of the war, owing to Germany's numerical preponderance, there was something wanting in the co-ordination of the allies' plans, but there is no longer any excuse for want of harmony. It must be admitted, he says, that the designs of the higher command of the allies in the east and in the west will in future be dominated with a view to striking simultaneously and with all the forces united.

Fighting in the East.

The Russians have some way to go as yet before they reach the plains of Hungary, and the Austro-German forces are placing every obstacle in their way. The whole southern slopes of the mountains have been strongly fortified, and the Austrians are being poured into the region in dispute. It is said there are now twenty-four Austrian and six German divisions facing the Russians, and that more are on the way. On the other hand, the Russians are still bringing up reserves, and according to the Austrian report of tonight, they are attacking without any regard for the loss of human life.

Admire Russian System.

The British military critics express the greatest admiration for the manner in which the Russians have handled the Carpathian campaign. Their advance between Polanka and Bartfeld, they say, squeezed the Austrians and sent them out of Mezolaborca, and from west to east this process has continued, and the Russian army is in the hands of the Russian emperor's troops. The critics contend that the Austro-Germans must be driven from East Galicia and Bukovina, or they will find themselves cut off.

Losses Placed at 26,000.

Figures received purporting to come from the Austrian general staff place at 26,000 the losses in the battle on the Dukla-Eperles front.

The Russians made an important capture of artillery and war munitions in the recent fighting in the Carpathians, according to dispatches to Swiss newspapers. In the county of Saros alone they took two batteries of twelve-inch mortars, four other batteries of different calibers, twenty quick-firers, and 700 shells for the twelve-inch guns.

Must Dispose of Boats.

Continued ownership of the Dalles, Portland and Seattle Navigation Company by the Spokane, Portland and Seattle railway was denied today by the Interstate commerce commission under the act of the Panama canal act forbidding ownership of boat lines by railroads. The commission found the railway company to be a competitor of the railway.

Formation of Battalion and Union Threat Get Results at Birkenhead.

LONDON, April 10.—The formation of a dockers' battalion, coupled with the threat of the executives of the unions to suspend the strikers, had the anticipated effect at Birkenhead today; the week-end strike of the dockers collapsed.

After refusing for six weeks to work overtime on Saturdays, the men have given in, and practically the entire body is helping today to relieve the freight congestion.

Paris Newspaper Punished.

PARIS, April 10.—The royalist newspaper Libre Parole has been ordered to suspend publication for forty-eight hours for publishing news which had not been approved by the censors. This is the second time the paper has been disciplined.